

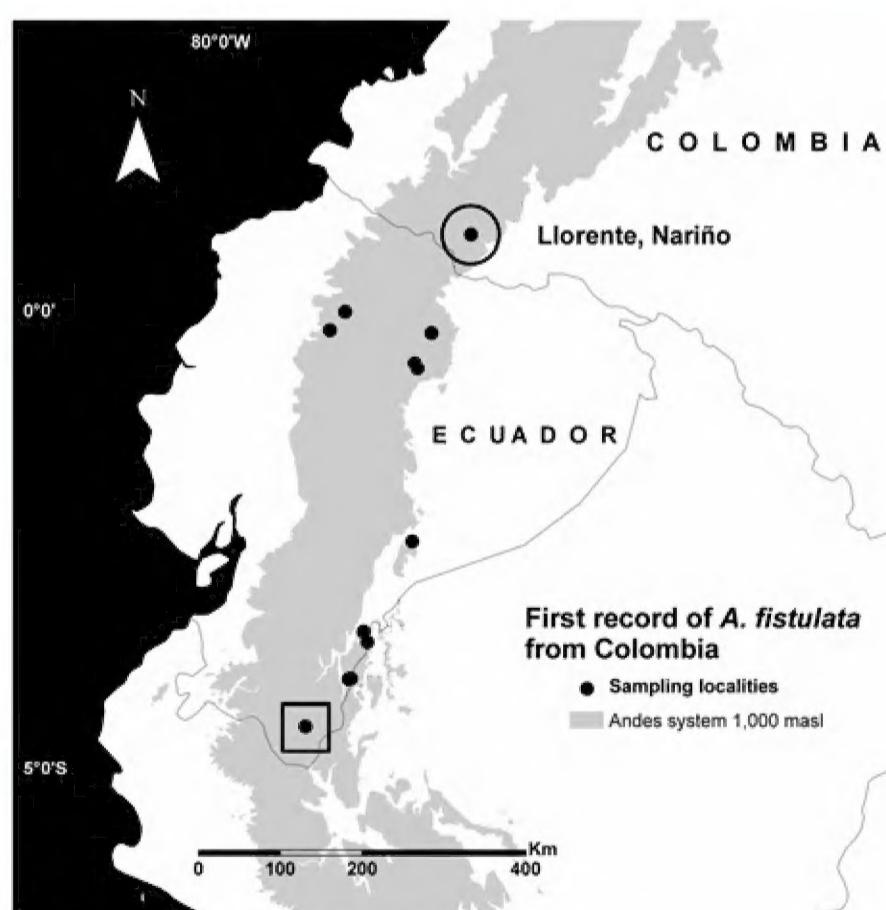
NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Mammalia, Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae, *Anoura fistulata*: Distribution extension

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Nectar feeding bats of the genus *Anoura* are a common component of the highlands of the Neotropics. Distribution of *Anoura* species are thought to be primarily influenced by the geologic complexity of the northern portion of South America and particularly by the uplifting of the Andean System (Mantilla-Meluk and Baker 2006). Eight species of *Anoura* are presently recognized including: *A. aequatoris*, *A. cadenai*, *A. caudifer*, *A. cultrata*, *A. fistulata*, *A. geoffroyi*, *A. latidens*, and *A. luismanueli*. All species of *Anoura* are thought to be present in Colombia where the Andean System reaches its maximum geologic complexity (van der Hammen 1974).



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such as the presence in *A. fistulata* of an enlarged keel on the mandible (Muchhala et al. 2005) that is absent in *A. cadenai*, as well as the presence of a sulcus in the upper canines of *A. cadenai* (Mantilla-Meluk and Baker 2006) that is absent in *A. fistulata* (Figure 2c and 2d). The *Anoura* specimen from Llorente Colombia has an enlarged keel in the mandible and its upper

canines do not have the sulcus typically found in the upper canines of *A. cadenai*. This specimen constitutes the first confirmed record of *A. fistulata* for Colombia. At Llorente, Nariño *A. fistulata* occur in sympatry with *A. geoffroyi* (FMNH 113449, 113482-92, 114029, and 223492) and *A. caudifer* (FMNH 113510-113512).

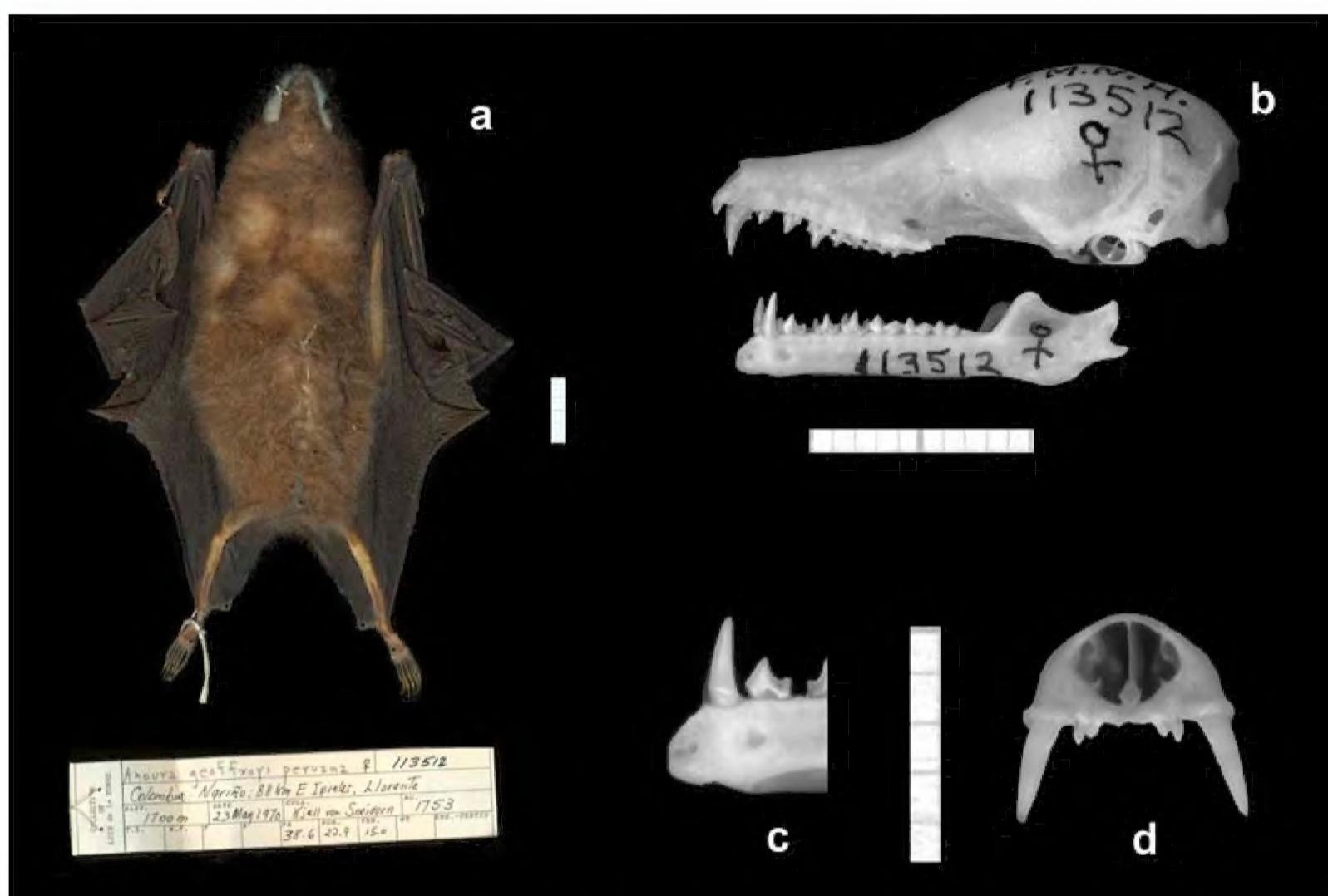


Figure 2. a) Skin and original label of the female *A. fistulata* specimen from Llorente Nariño, Colombia FMNH-113512. The specimen was erroneously identified as *A. geoffroyi* due to its large size in comparison with other *Anoura* species. b) skull and mandible; c) detail of the enlarged keel of *A. fistulata*, and d) detail of the canines without sulcus of *A. fistulata*.

Our *A. fistulata* Colombian record represents a significant extension of distribution of the species and constitutes the northernmost known record for this species. In order to better understand habitat preferences of *A. fistulata*, occurrence patterns were investigated through the generation of a Maximum Entropy niche model of potential distribution (Maxent), following the protocol suggested by Phillips et al. (2006). Sampling localities reported by Muchhala et al. (2005) in addition to the Colombian record presented here

in Figure 1 were used as input for the generation of the Maxent model. The resulting model excluded *A. fistulata* from the Andean piedmont of the Colombian Chocoan Region (occurrence probability less than 30%), considered the preferred habitat of *A. cadenai* (Mantilla-Meluk and Baker 2006). In our *A. fistulata* Maxent model areas with occurrence probabilities greater than 50% were restricted to the eastern versant of the Ecuadorian Andes and could explain the apparent rarity of *A. fistulata* in Colombia (Figure 3).

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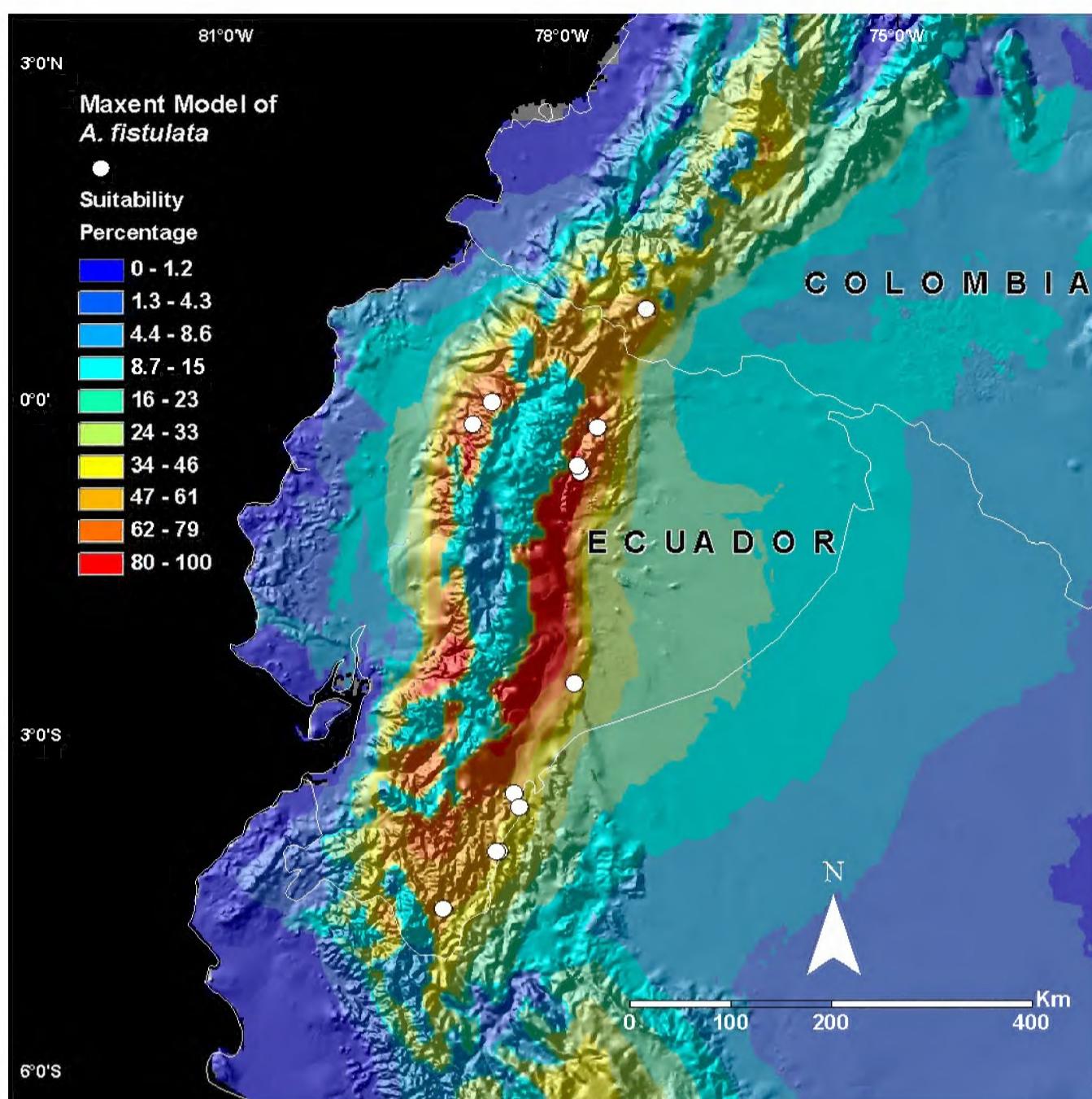


Figure 3. Maxent model of suitability of *A. fistulata* based upon sampling localities reported by Muchhalal et al. (2005) and the *A. fistulata* record from Colombia reported in the present work

Table 1. Forearm and skull measurements (in mm) of *A. fistulata* from Llorente, Nariño, Colombia and reported measurements of the *A. fistula* holotype from Condor, Ecuador (Muchhalal et al. 2005).

Measurement	<i>A. fistulata</i>	
	Llorente, Colombia FMNH-113512	Holotype (Condor Mirador, Ecuador)
Greatest skull length	24.08	23.5
Condyle-basal length	23.46	23.0
Palatal length	12.80	12.0
Breadth of the postorbital constriction	4.83	4.5
Zygomatic breadth	9.89	9.8
Breadth of the braincase	9.44	9.4
Mastoid breadth	9.02	-
Breadth across the upper canines	4.28	4.4
Breadth across the upper molars	5.47	5.9
Length of the tooth row	8.58	8.6
Mandible length	17.13	17.0
Length of the mandible tooth row	8.95	9.0
Forearm	37.80	37.2

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Acknowledgements

The present work would not be possible without the generous cooperation of Bruce D. Patterson, Lawrence R. Heaney, and William B. Stanley, as well as the staff of the Field Museum of Natural History. We thank all of them for their support and assistance. Financial support provided by the Thomas J. Dee and Karl P. Schmidt Funds of Field Museum's Scholarship Committee and Texas Tech University Department of Biological Sciences.

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Received July 2008

Accepted September 2008

Published online October 2008